Prevention of Dumping

3331. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA :

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to prevent "Dumping" it is necessary to know the cost of production of the various goods and commodities imported in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that some countires have made a demand that the GATT should collect and supply such information about cost of production of commodities;

(c) whether Government propose to make such a demand to the GATT; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Section 9A of the Indian Customs Tariff Act empowers the Government to impose anti-dumping duties upon the importation of an article at less than its normal value. "Normal value", in relation to an article is defined as :

(i) the comparable price in the ordinary course of trade for the said article or like article when meant for consumption in the exporting country;

(ii) where such comparable prices cannot be ascertained because of the particular market situation or for any other reason, such value shall be either—

(A) the highest comparable price for the said article or like article from the exporting country to any third country in the ordinary course of trade, or

(B) the cost of production of the said article or like article in the country of origin alongwith reasonable addition for selling and any other cost, and for profits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Anti-dumping actions are directed at the pricing policies of individual companies. GATT has no authority to require any company to furnish the cost of production.

Anti-dumping Measures undertaken

3332. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO :
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the anti-dumping measures undertaken by Government in international trade and commerce;

(b) what are the commodities with respect of which Government feels that dumping is being done currently; and

(c) what are the legislative measures being undertaken to prevent dumping ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) The Designated Authority has received complaints from domestic industry alleging dumping in respect of PVC Resin : Styrene Butadiene Rubber; Bisphenol-A; Acrylates; Acrylonitrile Butadeine Rubber; Glass Fibre; Purified Terrephthalic Acid (PTA); Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG); and Polystyrene.

Based on the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority Government has imposed anti-dumping duties until 1 June 1993 on PVC Resin falling under HS Nos. 39041000; 39042102 & 39042109 originating from all sources in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Republic of Korea and the USA. The Designated Authority has terminated investigation into the alleged dumping of Styrene Butadiene Rubber as no injury or threat of injury to the domestic industry was found. The investigation into the allegation of dumping of Bisaphenol-A is continuing. The Designated Authority is to take a decision on initiation of anti-dumping investigations in respect of the remaining complaints.

(c) The Indian Customs Tariff Act, 1975 was amended in October 1982 to enable

the Government to take measures against dumped imports by levying anti-dumping duties. The Act empowers Government to impose anti-dumping duties in those cases in which dumped imports are found to be causing material injury to the domestic industry. Before such a duty can be imposed the Authority designated by the Government has to make a finding on the existence of dumping and injury. The Designated Authority normally initiates an investigation only upon receipt of a written request by or on behalf of the affected domestic industry. The Customs Tariff rules required the Designated Authority to satisfy itself that it has sufficient prima facie evidence of dumping, injury to domestic industry and of a causal link between the dumped imports and the alleged injury before it decides to initiate an investigation.

Export of Agricultural and Processed Food Products

3333. SHRI RAMJI LAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of agricultural and processed food products exported during the last three years and so far, item-wise;

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to boost the export of above items;

(c) whether the farmers get any additional remuneration for these products which are exported;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to bring any policy paper on the export of agricultural goods; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) The details of exports of major agricultural and allied commodities since 1989-90 are given below :

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Commodity	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April—November)
1.	Rice	426.52	461.57	754.98	616.45
2.	Wheat	2.14	31.13	121.47	8.48
3.	Coarse Grains	1.97	2.77	6.74	7.47
4.	Tobacco	175.04	263.39	377.29	300.65
5.	Spices	276.98	233.94	370.40	232.75
6.	Cashew	365.07	441.90	668.45	504.57
7.	Sesame & Niger Seed	137.52	91.34	101.19	72.17
8.	Groundnut	34.14	56.06	7.40	0.71
9.	Oilmeals	610.16	608.50	871.27	807.64
10.	Shellac	14.89	17.55	25.10	21.62
11.	Sugar & Molasses	32.51	37.57	144.23	67.98
12.	Floriculture Products	7.27	7.87	13.16	7.79
13.	Processed Fruits & Juices	68.39	60.40	88.38	85.73
14.	Misc. Processed Items	142.09	152.30	243.99	67.18
15.	Meat Preparations	113.70	139.84	230.52	160.77
16.	Fruits & Vegetables	201.90	213.25	348.96	215.19
		2610.29	2819.38	4373.53	3177.15

(Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta).